THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger*,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*,	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*,	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.)*,	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks*,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,833⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	*Thomas Brown*,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,800	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell*,	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey*,	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,579, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.33 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.082.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year			
1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04	"
1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11	"
1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06	"
1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04	"
1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64	"
1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79	"
1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53	"
1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06	"
1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06	"
1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30	"
1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04	"
1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,308,17	"
1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,37	"
1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08	"
1848	1,837,553,04 "	2,621,615,26	"
1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42	"
1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45	"
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16	

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Perrin Busbee, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake,	3 each.
The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes,	2 each.
The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin,	1 each.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent.; recovery in action and costs.
Massachusetts, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the usury.
Rhode Island, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
New York, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
New Jersey, 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland, 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts 8; usurious contracts void.
Virginia, 6 per cent.; forfeit double the usury.
North Carolina, 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina, 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.
Georgia, 8 per cent.; forfeit thrice the usury.
Alabama, 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and usury.
Mississippi, 8 per cent.; by contract 10—usury recoverable in action for debt.
Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6—contract 8—beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Kentucky, 6 per cent.; usury recoverable with costs.
Ohio, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Indiana, 6 per cent.; a fine of double the excess.
Illinois, 6 per cent.; by contract 12,—beyond forfeits thrice the interest.
Missouri, 6 per cent.; by contract 10—if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan, 7 per cent.; forfeit of usury one-fourth of debt.
Arkansas, 6 per cent.; by agreement 10—usury recoverable, but contract void.
District Columbia, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Florida, 8 per cent.; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin, 7 per cent.; by contract 12—forfeit thrice the excess.
Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law.

On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent. per annum.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:
Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine, } Silks,
" " DeNap, }
" " DeZuic,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No.* 1 *Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		13	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,...		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer
60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Pecans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "
Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.
SAML. H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 26, 1853.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of MUIR & BRYAN, for the purpose of conducting a *Wholesale Hardware Business*, in the City of Petersburg. They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.
JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st, 1853. 66—1m.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Book."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ord

For the Standard.

AN ABSTRACT

Of the Quarterly Report of WM. J. W. CROWDER, *Colporteur of the American Tract Society, in Wake County, for the quarter ending August 31st, 1852.*

For the most part, during the past quarter, my field of operation has been a highly interesting one, promising much for the future. I have visited, talked on personal religion and prayed with 316 families. Found 127 of them destitute of all religious books except the Bible, 64 without God's Word, and 94 habitually neglecting divine worship. Sold 609 volumes, containing about 175,000 pages, in value $170 89; and gave away 235 volumes, containing nearly 23,000 pages, in value $39 01.

In doing this work my plan is to visit all, from the richest and most refined to the poorest and most degraded. The former treat me with great respect and kindness, expressing a hearty approval of our work by saying: "It is just what we need, because it goes everywhere, making good and useful citizens of those who have ever been clogs to us." And another, "This is the work, under God, to secure his blessings upon us all, because these books come to us not trammeled with gain, being sold at cost, loaded with prayers by the Authors, Publishers, Committees, and Christians of 14 different denominations, free from sectarianism, bidding all mankind to come to Jesus and finally go to the Saints' everlasting rest in Heaven." The latter generally receive me kindly, treat me civilly, and listen to me attentively. Many of the log-cabins to which I have trudged with my saddle-bags of books on my back, were made vocal with praises to God, while others sent forth loud cries for mercy. Several of these said: "Well, Sir, you are the first man that ever come to our house to talk about God and Jesus Christ; we love to hear it, although we are wicked, and would be glad if somebody would come to talk and pray with us every week."

I spent a few days, previous to a late election, in and about an interesting village—was greatly delighted with all. I visited and spoke kindly to the dealers in ardent spirits of the effects they produced upon the very society with which their children must mingle, and told them, as they would have those promising children to enjoy the very important help of good society to aid them in taking a high and useful position in the world, they should keep a constant watch out to get rid of and keep out everything which would tend to corrupt that society, and encourage and faithfully support every means which would tend to make it healthy, and as I had come to help them improve their society I should stay at the election to see if there were any corrupting it, and by what means they were doing it.

Early in the morning of the election I spread my books on a table in the grove, and near by I saw a class of men, fathers of children, set out and sell ardent spirits until a few got drunk, and several others in a condition unfit to be seen by the children. I was sorry for them, and especially when I heard the entreaty of men—"Come boys, all, and drink lemonade, for you must be trained to do things right." Many went, but on finding it *dashed* with liquor, most drew back, and their parents immediately interfered. O! what a sad sight this was! Around my table persons crowded, who seemed deeply interested with the facts I gave them, and my books and tracts. Very soon every temperance book and tract was sold, and many more applied for; I also sold nearly all the religious books—total sold, 47,000 pages. One of these dealers in liquor has expressed dissatisfaction to me in being engaged as he is, and said, "I intend, as soon as possible, to go to farming, which I know is an honorable business, and will do no one any harm."

In three neighborhoods I visited 60 families, and found 41 without the Bible. They number 221 souls over 10 years old; only 23 of them could read and 17 write. The average of their going to church was once in 7 years—several from 30 to 45 years old had been but once or twice in their lives, some grown children had never been at all, nor heard a prayer until my visit, and did not know there was such a being as the Saviour; also, boys and girls 12 and 15 years old, passing about without any clothing, not knowing who made them. All of one family ran off, when I kneeled to pray, to the neighbor's, to know what I was going to do with them, as they afterwards said. Some of other families fell upon their faces instead of kneeling. At one house I got several of these families together, where I spent sometime teaching them the fundamental doctrines of religion, and while giving the children a talk about how good mothers and Sunday School teachers talked and prayed with the children, a sensible girl—Mary——said, with tears filling her eyes, "I wish I had such a mother and Sunday School teacher." This led to the organizing of a Sabbath School near by of 40 members. A faithful Superintendent and good teachers took charge; I visited the school last Sunday, found the house filled, all looking clean and nice, anxious to shake hands with me, and show how far they had gotten in their Tract Primmer. In the five weeks many of them had learned their letters, to spell, and to read that beautiful paragraph, page 26, "The Bible is the best of all books," &c. Little Mary and those children who once ran from me and hid in the bushes, were among the delightful group. How cheered and happy all seemed! The School now numbers upwards of 60. A move is being made to build a church among them.

In nearly every instance in these three communities ardent spirits was the first and main thing spoken of as the cause of their miserable condition. Many of them said: "I know liquor is ruining me, and I ought to quit it—I keep trying to quit it, and believe I would, although I love it so well, if it were not for others; I wish there want a drop to be had except as a medicine." Several, who were nearly always drunk, are now sober men, at work, and go to church. Such is the spirit of the Temperance tracts of the American Tract Society that almost any one will be interested with them, and I find scarcely no difficulty in getting liquor dealers to listen to me read them, to cheerfully take them, and, generally, to buy them. One liquor seller, a fine man, too, said: "If men would come right in, look right at us, and talk like these tracts read, instead of standing off, calling us by hard names, we might be convinced of error instead of being enraged." This man has since quit the business. During August there were upwards of 75 converted to God in this county, 10 of whom attribute their awakening to the Tract publications—making a total, since I have been engaged in this work, of 39 converted, 6 grog shops broken up, and 17 who have abandoned the use of ardent spirits, by God's blessing upon our humble labors. To God be all the glory!

It is cheering to see how nobly the kind people of Raleigh have acted in this work since the interesting Tract Meetings held in the City the 3d Sabbath of June, by J. Cross, of Virginia. I have received from them $192, making in all given by them this quarter for the Tract Cause, $428 40, and also a proposition to add, as a present, $100 to my regular salary—$150—is nearly completed. With but a few exceptions, all, of every denomination and class in the City, on whom we have had an opportunity of calling, have given a donation. But few of the country friends have, as yet, been called on, and it is gratifying to say of that few, that *every one* contributed. Three persons made themselves Life Members of the Tract Society by a contribution of $20 each.

I think I can feel safe in saying that this people will be found faithful to the American Tract Society in future, seeing it is so faithful in providing us the necessary means to successfully combat the two great enemies to our prosperity and happiness—ignorance and wickedness. May we all ever be found at our post, earnestly working to make strong and mighty those two prominent pillars—religion and intelligence, on which rests our beloved Republic, and all our hopes of happiness here and hereafter.

P. S. The Society's Annual Report for 1853 may be had, gratis, at S. H. Young's Store, where my books are kept.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR AT THE SOUTH. An annual fair is about to be organized at Louisville, Ky., for the exhibition of the manufacturing and farm produce of the State. This fair has been got up by a committee of the principal citizens of Louisville, at the head of whom is Mr. G. Hancock, as president. It is proposed to open the exhibition on Tuesday, the 11th of October, and to continue it during the remainder of that week. Premiums not exceeding $50 for any article will be adjudged.

A YOUNG LADY'S TOAST. At the 4th of July celebration in Marion county, Illinois, a young lady offered the following toast: "The young men of America. *Their* arms our supports. *Our* arms their reward. Fall in men, fall in!"

For the Standard.

MACAULEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR:—You were so good as, sometime since, to invite communications from my pen, upon any subject I might select. Having recovered my health, thanks to the pure air of the country and the invigorating pursuits of agriculture, I venture again to open books, and occasionally even to indulge in politics, and now offer for your columns some of my reflections upon reading Macauley's History of England, a book anxiously waited for and gloriously heralded two or three years since, and now set in its place among standard works in every good library.

Upon closing the last volume, and pondering on what we have just read, there are two facts which seem to claim prominence in our mind. First, the cagerness with which we have devoured the book, the interest of the narrative, and the beauty of the style hurrying us on at the rapid pace of novel-reading. Indeed, reading at the same time Dicken's Bleak House, one of the best novels of the best living novelist, we have been unwilling, when Harper would arrive, to abandon the characters of history for those of fiction. Charles the 2nd, living his life of luxurious ease, before the dew was off the grass playing with his Spaniels, or feeding his ducks among the trees of St. James' Park, or later flirting with his three Sultanas, and listening to the vocal performances of Hortensia's French page, having a most unkingly dislike to business of any kind, forms a strong contrast to the cold, intellectual and moral William of Orange—both to the mere reader highly interesting characters, though most opposite in their natures. The faults of either set off by contrast with the unmitigated bigotry and folly of the dethroned James, who shared the lasciviousness without the good nature of Charles' disposition, and the harshness without the ability of William. There are occasionally in Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire chapters more attractive than one's dinner, yet the unflagging and constant dramatic effect of an historical work has never before been so well sustained as in this one of Macauley's. The materials, 'tis true, were good, yet the hand of a master workman is seen on every part of the edifice.

The second fact which the book forces upon the mind is, that it is the offspring of our own age, and of a man who is imbued with the spirit and versed in the queries of the 19th century. The question of the divine right of Kings is treated as it is now regarded, as an obsolete absurdity, and not labored as by Hume as an open question. On the contrary the very subjects which now agitate us, conservatism and progress, are handled in a manner which would stamp him with some "Old Fogies" as a Filibuster. The book abounds in opinions and discussions on subjects which divide the American mind. Let us take them in their order.

First, then, upon the subject of the Union we have an instructive lesson. Not until the 13th century does Macauley date the history of the English nation. "The history of preceding events," says he, "is the history of wrongs inflicted and sustained by the various tribes which indeed dwelt on English ground, but regarded each other with aversion such as has scarcely ever existed between communities separated by physical barriers; for even the mutual animosity of countries at war with each other is languid when compared with the animosity of nations which morally separated are yet locally intermingled. In no country has the enmity of race been carried farther than in England; in the time of Richard the first the ordinary imprecation by a Norman gentleman was, "May I become an Englishman?" His ordinary form of indignant denial was, "Do you take me for an Englishman?"

Not to so great an extent, but to some degree, the different portions of our country entertain the same prejudices. Just now the sectional feelings of the country are soothed and at rest, but not many months have passed since it was customary for Northern men to sneer at the indolence, ignorance and immoral institutions of the South, and for Southern men indignantly to exclaim, "Do you take me for a yankee?" We are mostly of English descent, with all the courage, prejudice and obstinacy of the English, and in case of civil war no imagination has conceived or can conceive the misery, bloodshed, devastation and cruelty which would be witnessed.

The Union which Washington and all succeeding patriots considered inestimable is indeed the palladium of our liberties and happiness, and to any man accustomed too lightly to estimate its blessings the part of vol. 1st from which the above extract was taken is highly instructive.

To those, too, who would confer upon the general government the divine right of Kings, joining with the Tories and Church of England, under the Stuarts, in declaring resistance to established government under no circumstances justifiable or to be endured, there are lessons equally instructive. Indeed, so palpable and great are the advantages of our Union, so manifest the evils of disunion, the danger to our country seems rather to be looked for in encroachments of the federal power than in popular anarchy. Commerce is timid and wealth is selfish, and while greater evils are threatened lesser will be submitted to. So much is this the case, Mr. Macauly, regarding the moveable wealth of England alone, does not hesitate to declare "that resistance must be regarded as a cure more desperate than any malady that can afflict the State," and consequently rejects revolution as a check on tyranny altogether. On this view he thus lays down the duty of the patriot: "As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the constitutional checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency, to watch with jealousy the first beginnings of encroachment, and never to suffer irregularities even when harmless in themselves to pass unchallenged, lest they acquire the force of precedents."

Now, we have an immense moveable wealth in our cities and towns, and a trade second only to England, and it would seem that those who regard resistance to federal encroachment as a cure more desperate than any malady that could afflict the country, should at least be found among the strict constructionists of the constitution—"keeping all the constitutional checks on misgovernment in the highest efficiency, and never suffering any irregularity to pass unchallenged however harmless." But such singularly is not the case; those who most strain and imply the powers of the general government are the men loudest against resistance to encroachment—they are admirers, too, of whatever is English. It is therefore to be hoped they will profit by the advice of one of the best and wisest of Englishmen.

Then comes an opinion upon a question which with us is somewhat yet debated, but which upon the whole may be regarded as pretty well settled, viz: the efficiency of the militia in battle. Says Macauley: "It soon appears that peasants and burghers, however brave, are unable to stand their ground against veteran soldiers, whose life is a preparation for the day of battle. It is felt that the defence of nations can no longer be safely entrusted to warriors, taken from the plough or loom for a campaign of 40 days."

With the small army of the United States as a nucleus, the training and capacity of our West Point officers, and the superior intelligence and patriotism of our people, the ability of defending ourselves, and even of conducting an offensive campaign gloriously, without a large standing army, has thrice been tested and proven; but no other country could bring the same citizen soldiery into the field. Our soldiers are not subjects but citizens; the country under whose flag they fight is just as bounteous and open to them with its blessings and preferments as to the cheiftain who commands them. They fight consequently with the spirit of the French noblemen, who left 8400 corpses on the field of Agincourt, and with the gallantry of Napoleon's veterans, knowing their beloved country's eye is upon them. Nothing attests stronger our English descent than the many prejudices our forefathers brought with them, and which remain with us to this day. About the time of the settlement of America no feeling was stronger with the English nation than a hatred of a standing army. Standing armies at that time had enslaved nearly every country of Europe, and James 2d by the same means attempted the liberties of England; hence the popular dread which our ancestors shared and brought with them, and which we inherit to-day, and which it is to be hoped will be inherited by all succeeding generations.

AU REVOIR.

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The annual exhibition of the Vermont State Agricultural Society will be held at Montpelior on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th and 15th of September next. An area of forty acres will be enclosed for the exhibition, and within the enclosure suitable structures will be erected.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRS TO ECUADOR.

We announced some time since that Hon. PHILO WHITE, of Wisconsin, had received the appointment of Charge d'Affairs at Ecuador, and a correspondent again calls our attention to it, by reminding us, that although Mr. White has spent the most of his life at the South and West, he is well known to our older inhabitants, as a native of Whitestown, in this county, and many of whom feel a just pride in the distinction conferred upon him by the President. Our correspondent, who is an old and warm personal friend of the new Charge, furnishes us with a full sketch of his career, since leaving this county, from which we cheerfully extract the following:

"Having enjoyed the usual advantages of an English education, with a smattering of the classics, at the Academy in his native town, under the instruction of that eminent Preceptor, the late Rev. Luther Halsey, and his successor, the new Charge acquired the balance of his "education," preparatory to entering upon the active duties of manhood and assuming the responsibilities of public life, in the same class of "institutions" as that at which the illustrious philosopher, Dr. Franklin "graduated," to wit: the *Democratic Printing Office* that flourished in Utica during our "second war of Independence."

As an incident in his early career, foreshadowing his future course and character, it may be stated that he early signalized his devotion to his country and the democratic party, by enrolling himself among the militia levies in the autumn of 1814, although but a stripling at the time, and serving out a campaign on the frontiers, while the hosts of a powerful enemy were menacing our borders.

Migrating South at an early age, he located in the interior of North Carolina, in 1820. There, guided by the counsels of that eminent democrat, the Hon. Charles Fisher, he adopted the vocation of an editor as a profession; and assuming, in due time, the responsibilities of matrimonial life, his future fame and fortune became identified with the destinies of the democracy of that State. Here he continued successfully to conduct the *Western Carolinian*, at Salsbury, which proved an efficient auxiliary to the democratic party, until 1830, when General Jackson confided to him the responsible office of United States Navy Agent, for the Pacific Station. Continuing in the discharge of the duties of that appointment during three or four years, he returned home in 1834; and in the latter part of the same year he established the *North Carolina Standard*, at Raleigh, the seat of the State Government, which paper immediately became, and continues to this day, the organ and able exponent of the Democracy of that State.

At the first session of the Legislature after the establishment of the *Standard* by Mr. White, he was elected "State Printer" by a majority of six votes over the Messrs. Gales and all others, and continued to occupy that position until he declined the honor; when, mainly through his influence, and his practical information on the subject, the system of an elective public printer was abolished, and annual contracts for executing the State printing resorted to.

Through the energy, the tact, and the talent of the Editor of the *Standard*, that paper exercised an influence, powerful and diffusive among the masses in the Presidential canvass of 1836, and, as was conceded by all parties at the time, contributed more than any other agency to give the electoral vote of that State to the then democratic candidate for the Presidency. So pervading, indeed, was the sentiment among the democracy throughout the State, as to the value of the services of the Editor of the *Standard* during the campaign, that at the assembling of the Electoral College in December, of which body that venerable patriarch of democracy, Nathaniel Macon, was the presiding officer, Mr. White was unanimously chosen Special Messenger, to convey the official record of the Electoral vote to Washington City, although many other democrats of great personal worth and political influence, were aspirants for the office.

At an early period of the Territorial existence of Wisconsin, Mr. White removed thither, and adopted that as his future home. And the democratic members of the Legislature of that now rising State, in their recommendation of him to the President of the United States, "bear cheerful testimony to his estimable character as a citizen, his high standing, and commanding talents as a public man, and to a whole political life of unswerving adherence to the party and the principles of the democracy of the Nation." The members further remark, that "few if any of the leading democrats of the State have labored more zealously and efficiently, than Col. White. Whether as a democratic editor, or as a member of the Council of the Territorial Assembly, or as Senator in the State Legislature, or Member and President of the Electoral College of 1852, or in the divers other posts of trust and responsibility that have been devolved upon him,—he has alway occupied a prominent position among those who have contributed most largely of their talents and their means."

And we may here remark, in continuation, that since Mr. White became a resident of Wisconsin, he has held a Pursership in the Navy, but which office he voluntarily resigned after some seven years duty in that branch of public service. He was also honored with an appointment to an important Consulate in Europe, by the late President Polk, the duties of which he discharged acceptably to those holding business relations with the consular office; yet he was recalled from that post by the Whig administration in 1849.

We will conclude this brief notice of some of the incidents of Gen. White's public career, by expressing the hope and belief that he will discharge the duties of his last appointment, with credit to himself and the Government. His familiarity with the idiom and institutions of Ecuador, and his past success, give us the best assurances of this." *Utica Observer.*

PATENT MEDICINE ADVERTISEMENTS. We are glad to perceive a disposition on the part of the press to make the Patent Medicine men pay as much for advertising their nostrums as merchants, mechanics, and business men generally, for advertising their business. We should think these medicine men might deem themselves happy to be placed on equal footing with the friends and neighbors of publishers; but somehow many publishers advertise these nostrums for almost nothing—a large portion of them cheats and humbugs—while they charge their neighbors regular prices. We know not how they reconcile it to their consciences, but we are fully of opinion, not to be mealy-mouthed about it, that it is *not honest.* Of course we do not blame the advertisers for getting their advertisements inserted as low as possible. The fault is with publishers. The advertisers all get rich—make princely fortunes—and publishers would starve if they worked for their friends and neighbors at the same rates they do for these nostrum men.

An agent of a Patent Medicine House in New York called upon us a week or two ago, showed us an advertisement and requested that we should write to his house stating our terms for inserting it one year. We did so, and in due time received an answer, offering us just *two-fifths* of what we asked, and that after we had stated to them expressly that we had given them our lowest rates. Now all the harm we wished the proprietors of that house, when we read their letter, was that they should be compelled to take their own medicines.

We can inform them, and all such, that they cannot get their pills, syrups, &c., advertised in any paper in Salisbury for less than the regular published rates; and if our neighbors will join us we will add 10 per cent. to those rates for the special benefit of Medicine men. *Salisbury Banner.*

AN IMMENSE PEACH ORCHARD. A gentleman named Davis, residing in Clemont county, Ohio, has a peach orchard of 100 acres, containing 17,000 trees. Mr. Davis, it appears, left Philadelphia a few years ago and purchased his present farm—then considered the poorest one in the neighborhood—and set it out with peach trees of twenty different varieties from New Jersey. As the farmers in that vicinity had tried for several years previous to raise peaches for market, and had uniformly failed, they considered the experiment of Mr. Davis a foolish one, and even went so far as to appoint a committee to wait on him and advise him to abandon it, as it would certainly ruin him. He persevered, however, notwithstanding 5,000 of the trees died soon after being planted. This was six years ago. In 1850 he gathered his first crop, from which he realized sufficient to pay for his farm and trees, and to leave him $500 on hand. This season about 5,000 of the trees are bearing, and already 7,500 baskets havo been sold at over $1 per basket. His net profits this season are estimated at $25,000.

At the funeral of an elderly lady in Newburyport, on Wednesday, there rode in one of the carriages four persons, whose united age, amounted to 285 years.

THE AFFAIR AT NIAGARA. Quite an excitement prevailed at Niagara Falls yesterday in consequence of the arrest of a person employed as a waiter at the Cataract House, on a charge of murder, by Deputy Marshal J. K. Tyler and officer Boyington, of this city.

We give the facts of the case as we received them from the officers who made the capture of the supposed criminal. A few days since Mr. Tyler received a newspaper and a letter through the Post Office from Saratoga; the paper being the Savannah Courier, and containing notices of various rewards offered for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. James M. Jones, on the 6th of July, 1849; and the letter being addressed by the brother of the murdered man to the deputy marshal of the district, and conveying information that the offender was supposed to be acting in the capacity of a waiter at the Cataract House at the Falls.

The first notice of reward is dated July 6, 1849, and is offered by the Mayor of Savannah, the sum being $200, and the murderer at that time being unknown. The next is 1,000, offered by Malcolm D. Jones, a relative of the deceased, for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders; and the third of $300, offered by Alfred E. Jones, for the arrest of Patrick Sneed, he being then discovered to have been the murderer.

Some weeks since, a citizen of Savannah, being at the Falls, discovered in the person of one of the waiters the man Patrick Sneed, and communicated the fact to Mr. A. E. Jones, whom he subsequently met at Saratoga. Hence Mr. Jones' information to the deputy marshal.

Upon inquiry at the Falls, Messrs. Tyler and Boyington discovered that the man Sneed was passing at the Cataract House by the name of Joseph Watson, and had been employed there about two years. His appearance left no doubt in the minds of the officers as to identify with Patrick Sneed, the murderer, of Mr. Jones, and they therefore proceeded on Sunday to make the arrest.

Having applied to the proprietors of the house for their assistance, which however they declined to give, although desirous of offering no obstruction to the law, the officers after dinner instructed a boy to call their man from the room, on pretence of being desirous of renumerating him for his attendance upon them while at dinner.

The ruse succeeded, and Sneed or Watson came into the hall. He was immediately addressed by the name of "Patrick" by officer Tyler, and told that he was arrested on a charge of murder. Mr. Boyington then clapped a handcuff upon one of his wrists, but before he could fasten it on to the other the fellow shouted lustily for assistance, and some seventy to a hundred negroes came pouring out of the door of the dining room into the hall.

By this time the officers had got their prisoner to the front piazza, but he was speedily clutched by the waiters and dragged back into the dinning hall, the officers following, without relinquishing their grasp. In the hall he was torn from their hands, nearly every vestige of clothing being stripped from his person. The doors at the end of the hall were then shut and barred, a number of the waiters remaining outside, and obstructing the passage of the two officers who endeavored to fight their way through the crowd.

At this time, a gentleman in the hotel called upon the guests to assist the officers, but all was confusion and uproar, and none appeared anxious to interfere. The gentleman himself was struck at by a negro, who was armed with a hatchet, but he warded off the blow and knocked his assailant down with a chair. He then shouted for his pistol, and his wife, who was among the outside crowd, quickly brought them down They were not, however, used.

Finding their efforts to reach the door fruitless Boyington drew a revolver and placing it close to one man's head, pulled the trigger. The cap missed fire, thus saving the man's life, but the act occasioned a stampede, and the officers forced in the door. By this time the man had been got out at the back of the premises, and was hurried down the steps to the ferry and placed in a boat,

The ferryman, however, after getting into the middle of the stream, returned to shore in the other boat, leaving his cargo in charge of some of his companions, in order to ascertain with what offence the man was charged. Upon learning the truth, he signified to the officers that he would drop down the river and land their man at the steamboat landing above the suspension bridge. Tyler and Boyington quickly started for this point, but they were preceeded and followed by troops of negroes, some two hundred and fifty of whom arrived at the landing before them.

Finding a band of Irish laborers, some three hundred in number, near the spot, the officers requested their assistance which was willingly given, and the newly found allies set to work in earnest, strewing the ground with negroes, knocking down all who opposed them, and pursuing the refugees with stones and yells.

The blackguards showed fight for a few minutes, but soon left the field in possession of the assailants, who seemed to enjoy the sport, and to live Donnybrook fair over again. The officers having now a clear field, landed their prison, placed him in a carriage, and drove some distance until they reached the Lockport railroad, when they took the cars for Buffalo. The accused was safely lodged in jail, and will be conveyed to Savannah as soon as the necessary papers can be obtained.

We learn that the man arrested has no negro blood in his veins. He is by trade a cooper, is about 5 feet 7 inches high, has red hair, and is slightly freckled. The description in the Savannah paper fits him exactly. Our officers displayed much promptness and courage and deserve the highest praise for their conduct during the exciting scene.

The hearts of two such men would not quail before a whole army of lawless desperadoes, nor would any consideration of personal safety deter them from doing their whole duty in carrying out the law.

Buffalo Commercial.

"HORRIBLE RUMOR." Under this head the New Orleans Bulletin indignantly denies the report circulated throughout the country, that the dead had been burned in that city, in consequence of the difficulty of providing for their burial. We say without hesitation, we are sorry to see the denial, and still more sorry to see it made in a form that seems like repelling an accusation of heinous criminality. Why is this? The burning of the dead and the enshrining of their purified ashes in vases or monuments, was the custom of a people who, of all others that ever lived, were most distinguished for their rights of sepulture. The custom, therefore, comes to our remembrance, hallowed by all that is religious and poetical, in the remains of that literature which has civilized and delighted all after ages.

Turn, then, from the beautiful and solemn sepulchral ceremonies of the Greeks, in which the sacred flame robbed death of all that was disgusting and corruptible, to the intramural burials of large cities in our time, and especially during the visitation of fatal epidemics, and judge which of the two speaks most touchingly of reverence for the dead. Look over the descriptions of a few years past, of the cemeteries of London, where burial was done by jobbing companies, and so little earth wasted in covering the dead, that human carcases were the everyday food of dogs and obscene birds. Look at all the great tropical cities of our times, wherein during epidemics, the cemeteries are redolent of pestilential vapors and scenes of unmitigated disgust. Then ask, if this is really reverence for the dead, which persists in making them at once a poison and a loathing to the living. *Charleston Mercury.*

KOSSUTH'S SISTERS. "Three sisters of Kossuth," writes a lady to us, "are living in New York. One is at the head of a boarding house at No. 1, Irving Place, and the others, who have recently arrived in this country, are at 761 and 762 Broadway, near Ninth street, where they intend opening a lace and silk store, about the first of September. Many of their goods they brought with them; but they have been disappointed on account of the absence from the city of many to whom they brought letters. I have recently seen them, and feel desirous that they should be known and experience that sympathy they appear to deserve. The articles they have for sale are of a very superior quality, and were manufactured at Brussels, under their supervision, I think. The widowed sister is Madame Messolenyi. Ill health has compelled her to abandon the idea of teaching, for which her brother thought her fully competent. And as a support for herself and children, together with her sister's family, she intends to open this lace and silk shop. She has brought with her Parisian dress-makers, and designs to carry on the business."

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

A gentleman of our acquaintance who has just returned from a visit of some length to Mexico, and who during his sojourn there had various good opportunities for becoming acquainted with the political condition of the country, has handed us some memoranda of his conclusions, which, as he is a sagacious and cool observer, will prove of interest, particularly as they are opposed in the chief points to what the people and press of the United States believe to be the true conditon of Santa Anna's administration and policy.

He says, and it astonishes us, with Santa Anna's precedents of absolutionism, energy and love of personal control before us, that the President leaves the management of everything to his Ministers, and they are afraid or too lazy to act. Santa Anna came into power, breathing hostility to every inhabitant of the United States; he published his hatred; constantly harped on that theme, and his official journal has abused this country in the most unmeasured terms. He decreed the raising of an army of 91,000 men; he prohibited the circulation of American coin; he enacted that any Mexican who spoke in favor of annexation to the United States should be punished with death by sentence of court-martial; he threw himself into the hands of the Spaniards, the Monarchists, and the church; he abolished the liberty of the press, and, finally, established, in a clandestine manner, a system of title for priests.

These measures, however, have not realized his expectations. The Spaniards and Monarchists were too feeble to assist him or raise funds; the church would not lend him some $20,000,000, He has tried to get rid of the Monarchists he had placed in office, with the intent to replace them with Liberals; he has had to explain in a published decree that he did not intend to establish the priest titles; his Ministers have had to acknowledge that the Government is bankrupt, and is obliged to suspend payments in some departments.

There is not revenue sufficient to meet the wants of even an economical administration. The army estimate has had to be reduced. Santa Anna has been obliged to call on the Governors of the State to suggest a mode of raising money, although he had already seized upon the funds of these States for his own purposes.

Finally, in the public interview he had with our late Minister, Judge Conklin, a notice of which was published by the official journal, the *Universal*, on the 17th inst, the President expressed the greatest friendship for the United States and the American people. He said to the Minister:

"It is with deep regret that I witness the departure of your Excellency, and I hope you will express to your Government the sentiments manifested by the Mexican Executive; the good wishes that animate us to draw closer every day the friendly relations between both nations, particularly the prayers uttered for your prosperity, and that of the American people!"

Santa Anna's hatred for the Americans, and it is vain for him to disguise it, is deadly in the extreme. He would no doubt gratify the feeling, even at a desperate risk, but just now, as our acquaintance thinks, the Mexican President is afraid io move. He can raise neither troops nor revenue. He has the church against him. A powerful party, waiting only for a leader is working his overthrow.

But he will withal make no concessinn to the instances of the United States Government. There will be no adjustment of the Mesilla boundary question, or of any other that the United States Executive may have at heart.

Our informant's memoranda conclude by saying: "The Mexican people are friendly to the Americans, and as soon as a new Government comes into power this will be seen."

New Orleans Picayune.

GUANO. The demand for this article is daily increasing, whilst the circumstances attending the sale of it, in Richmond, have become the subject of general complaint. It is now being sold at the enormous price of fifty-five and sixty dollars per ton of two thousand pounds; a price that must deter many farmers from the use of it altogether. That there is something wrong, radically wrong, in the trade and sale of it in Richmond, we entertain scarcely a doubt. A few facts bearing upon this subject will show upon what ground we base this assertion. The price of Guano, in Richmond, for the Fall of 1852, was fifty-two dollars the short ton. It was then thought unreasonably high, and became, as it now is, the prolific theme of complaint. To obviate this state of things as far as possible, and secure to the farming community the benefits of this invaluable fertilizer, the Peruvian Government Agents, in Baltimore, during the early part of the winter of 1852–'53, caused to be published the following notice:

PERUVIAN GUANO.

The undersigned, exclusive Agents of the Peruvian Government, for the importation and sale of Guano into the United States, have the honor of notifying to the farmers and dealers of this country, that they have settled in this city a branch of their Lima house (in Peru) under the especial direction of their partner, Mr. Frederick Barreda, with the object of performing all the business relating to that Agency in the United States.

Following the views of the Peruvian Government, whose wishes are to establish a fixed and convenient price for this manure, offering the same facilities to farmers and dealers of obtaining it from first hands, the undersigned have decided to sell the Guano at the rate of $45 per ton of 2,240 lbs., put into good bags, for all quantities above 20 tons, with due notice to purchasers, that all duties, charges or fees, now imposed or that may hereafter be imposed upon the introduction of Guano by the laws of the different States into which it may be imported, will be paid by them, in addition to the above named price of $46 per ton.

Full cargoes of Guano can be purchased and delivered at any safe port of entry in the Chesapeake or Delaware Bays, or their tributaries.

The consignees only warrant as proceeding from Peru the bags of Guano marked with their true mark, and sold by them or their Agents.

For further particulars apply to

F. BARREDA & BROTHER,
No. 62, S. Gay street, Baltimore, or to
T. W. RILEY, 42 South street,
Our Agents in New York.

The foregoing advertisement has been published in the American Farmer and other journals in Baltimore, from its first appearance to the present time. All that could have been asked or desired on the part of the Agents has been done; and the effect of this notice and the subsequent arrangement made with distant dealers, as every one believes, was a reduction in the price; and guano was readily obtained in Richmond, during the past spring, in any quantity for $46 per ton of 2000 pounds—a price satisfactory to the farmers, and, it was to be hoped, to the dealers also. Such, however, was not the fact. The dealers not content with the profits arising from the sale at $46, by some species of mercantile management have contrived to raise the price to $55 and $60, as before stated, when we are informed by the Editor of the American Farmer in his August number, *the second hand dealers in Baltimore* are selling it at this very time for $45 and $46 the short ton. It is greatly to be regretted that such a state of things should exist, for we had hoped that the arrangement between the Peruvian Agents and the dealers in Richmond, locking to permanency as an aim, would put an end to all complaint—and that the farmers would be in future effectually shielded against imposition. To our surprise do we acknowledge our disappointment.

Guano is now selling in Richmond at from $8 to $14 more per ton than it sold for during last spring. Of the dealers who have entered into the arrangement with the Peruvian Agents the Farmers can obtain none. They say they have now more orders than they will be able to fill; when not one in twenty of the Farmers in the vicinity of Richmond has been supplied. And yet guano is daily arriving; the city appears to be flooded—*plenty can be had, but only at $55 and $60 per ton.* These are some of the facts connected with the history and sale of guano in Richmond in the last twelve months. From a careful examination of them, we feel warranted in saying abuse exists somewhere. The subject is one of vital importance, since it deeply concerns the Farmer, whose interest is paramount to every other. The evil ought to be sought out and the proper correction applied. We do not charge collusion upon any one, but we are constrained to say, the circumstances, if not suspicions, wear at least a mysterious aspect.

Richmond Enquirer.

THE SUN-BRIGHT CLIME.

[An unpublished poem of Mrs. Hemans, presented to the Christian Parlor Magazine by a friend.]

Have you heard—have you heard of that sun-bright clime,
Unstained by sorrow, unhurt by time,
Where Age hath no power o'er the fadeless frame,
Where the heart is fire and the eye is flame—
Have ye heard of that sun-bright clime?

There are rivers of water gushing there,
And beings of beauty strangely fair,
And a thousand wings are hovering o'er
The dazzling wave and the golden shore,
That are fixed in that sun-bright clime.

There are myriads of forms arrayed in white,
Beings of beauty clothed in light—
And they dwell in their own immortal bowers,
Amid the countless hues of ten thousand flowers
That spring in that sun-bright clime.

And there is the city whose name is Light;
And the diamond's ray, and ruby bright,
And ensigns are waving and banners unfurl
O'er walls of brass and gates of pearl,
That are found in that sun-bright clime.

Ear hath not heard, eye hath not seen,
Its songs of joy, or radiant sheen;
For its lamps of light and its harps of gold,
And crowns of glory never wax old,
Nor fade in that sun-bright clime.

But far away is that sinless clime,
Unstained by sorrow, unhurt by time;
'Tis where the song of the seraph swell—
Where the radiant Lord of Glory dwells;—
Where amid all things bright, there is given,
The Home of the Just, and its name is Heaven—
The name of that sun-bright clime.

From Loring's Hundred Orators.

MR. EVERETT'S SCHOOL RECITATION. The preceptors of the Hon. Edward Everett in the public schools of his native town were Rev. James Blank Howe and Rev. Wilkes Allen. It was in one of these schools that the youthful Everett recited, at an exhibition, a poem, generally supposed to begin with these words:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

In order to ascertain the fact regarding this matter, which has been a question of doubt for half a century, the editor of this work applied to Dr. Harris, of Gore Library,—a son of the late Rev. Dr. Harris, who baptized the infant Edward, April 13, 1794,—and learned that the poem alluded to was not the one spoken by him, but the following, as prefixed to the letter, dated Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1850, in which Dr. Harris stated, "I have seen copies of these lines, differing slightly and variously from the foregoing, which, according to my recollection, agrees more nearly with the original than the others. I mean to say, that the lines now sent are nearer to the original than other copies that I have seen. The "little orator" has become a great one. The expression "little roan" applies to the color of Edward Everett's hair.

[Lines written for Edward Everett, when a child, by the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris.]

Pray how should I, a little lad,
In speaking, make a figure?
You're only joking, I'm afraid,—
Do wait till I am bigger.
But, since you wish to hear my part,
And urge me to begin it,
I'll strive for praise, with all my heart,
Though small the hope to win it.
I'll tell a tale how farmer John
A little roan colt bred, sir,
And every night and every morn
He watered and he fed, sir.
Said neighbor Joe to Farmer John,
"Arn't you a silly dolt, sir,
To spend such time and care upon
A little useless colt, sir?"
Said Farmer John to neighbor Joe,
"I bring my little rone up,
Not for the good he now can do,
But will do when he's grown up."
The moral you can well espy,
To keep the tale from spoiling;
The little colt, you think, is I,—
I know it by your smiling.
And now, my friends, please to excuse
My lisping and my stammers;
I, for this once, have done my best,
And so—I'll make my manners.

A VERY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. The Government has recently been apprised of the existence in large quantities on our Southern coast, of a most valuable article of commerce with China, not before known to be obtainable here. We refer to what is known in science as Bicho demar. The Chinese call it Trepang. The attention of those in Washington whose duty it is to see that our national resources are developed as much as possible, has been called to this new source of wealth by a distinguished naturalist. This article is called on our coasts the sea slug, and will be recognized as an unseemly, jelly-looking substance of a dirty-brown color, hard, rigid, and scarcely possessing any power of locomotion or appearance of animation, and varying in size from, say six inches in length and two or three in girth to two feet long and six or eight inches girth, which may always be found in very large quantities strewed on the shore, between high and low water marks, on our Southern coasts.

The Chinese use it as we do Iceland moss and isinglass. It is taken to them in immense quantities from the tropical shores of Asia and Australia, annually. It is caught by the hand in shallow water, and usually speared in deeper water; and, after being dried in the

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1853.

BRITISH ABOLITIONISM IN CUBA.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of Tuesday last contains an article under this heading which expresses our own views so well that we take the liberty of adopting it and giving it entire. The Enquirer says:

"With that feeling of excessive nationality which would put this country in a position of suspicion and hostility towards every foreign power, no wise statesman or true patriot can consistently sympathise. It is the dictate as much of good faith as of sound policy to regard nations with whom we sustain relations of peace and amity as indeed friends; and whilst we should abate nothing of the vigilant protection of our own interests, we ought still to presume that other Powers are observant of the obligations of honor and treaty stipulation. In this spirit we scout the thousand rumors of hostile coalitions and schemes against this country, which the prolific invention of agitators hatches for their own amusement or profit.

Very different from the idle stories of reckless news-mongers, is the report prevalent just now, of a design on the part of Great Britain to consummate the liberation of the slaves of Cuba. The intelligence comes to us from a quarter, wears an aspect of plausibility, and is confirmed by an array of evidence, which compel the mind to accept it as authentic. The New York Tribune, with manifest exultation, thus credits the rumor:

"We must believe, then, that England will, as a next step, negotiate with Spain for the emancipation of the Cuban negroes, and will pay for it, just as she has already paid for the stoppage of the slave trade, taking care of course not to be cheated in the second bargain as she has been in the first. In fact it would cost her no more to arrange for a reasonably system of gradual emancipation than to keep for any considerable period a squadron on the African coast and another squadron in the West Indies to prevent blacks from being carried away from the one and imported into the other. To this end there is every reason to believe that British diplomacy is now vigorously directed; indeed, it is reported that so far are negotiations advanced that the decree of abolition is actually in the hands of the Spanish ministry for consideration and signature."

We need not enumerate, continues the Enquirer, those considerations of policy which make it the interest of Great Britain to effect the emancipation of the Cuban slaves; nor will we recite the circumstances which induce us to believe that she is pushing her design with extraordinary energy at the present moment. Our purpose is to consider the effect on this country of an attempt by the British Government to abolish slavery in the island of Cuba. The effect is perfectly plain. It is susceptible neither of doubt or disguise. The emancipation of the slaves of Cuba, would subject the island to the supremacy of the negroes, and would bring upon it the desolation which now wastes Jamaica as with the scourge of divine vengeance. The island of Cuba would wither under the blight—its agriculture would sink to the level of negro listlessness and would scarcely be adequate to the subsistence of the lazy brutes who would wander over its fair fields. Its commerce would perish in the inevitable wreck. Art, science, industry would disappear; and Cuba would become the desolate abode of the savage negro, with no power to chain his ferocity, to curb his lust, to chastise his indolence, and to rescue him from the barbarism into which the irresistable tendencies of his nature would soon precipitate him. The effect of such a catastrophe on the commercial interest of this country would be disastrous in the extreme; and would not only justify but demand its intervention. The barier of State-sovereignty would interpose no obstacle to the action of this government. The power of an independent government is supreme within its own dominion, but even there its exercise is amenable to the judgment of the world, and is limited by a respect for the rights and interests of other nations. But the action of the Spanish government not being the effect of its own will, but of the coercion of foreign power, would, independently of any consideration of consequences, justify the intervention of this country. The United States may meet Great Britan in Cuba and repel its intrigues and aggressions. The Southern States of the Union have a peculiar and a vital concern in the domestic condition of Cuba. The consummation of the schemes of Great Britain would inflict a deadly blow on the slavery of the South. Lying right in the pathway of commerce between the Gulf and the Atlantic States, and just on the borders of the confederacy, Cuba, with electric rapidity, would communicate the effect of an internal convulsion to the adjacent Southern States. Given up to the dominion of the blacks, it would become the refuge of fugitive slaves, and the focus of incendiary agitation. Spain alone of the great Powers of Europe recognizes the institution of American slavery. The consummation of emancipation in Cuba would detach this our only ally from our cause, and would combine the interest and the moral sentiment of christendom against the slavery of the South. So grand an achievement of emancipation, would give an impulse and a boldness to abolitionism which would impel it with awful fury on the devoted institution of the South.

These brief suggestions, says the Enquirer in conclusion, will suffice to awaken Southern people to a sense of the protentous aspect of British intrigue in the island of Cuba. Our only safety is in the prompt and vigorous action of the Federal Government. Fortunately the executive power of the government is in the hands of a man in whose fidelity and courage we have an abundant guarantee of protection. We speak with every assurance of the truth of our assertion, when we say, that President Pierce will exhaust every available energy in the government, if it be necessary, to crush the designs of British abolition. No more technical scruple about Spanish sovereignty—no apprehension of hostile collision with Great Britain, will embarrass his action. He will protect the interest and the security of the country at every hazard."

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

Putnam's Monthly for September—for which we are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy—contains an article of considerable length, under the head of "our new President," in which the President, his policy in relation to appointments to office, and the Democratic party of the country are treated with manifest injustice. The article is, in a word, strongly partizan, and as such should have been excluded from a periodical which professes to be above party influences.

This attack on the President is from the pen of some Federalist of the old school; or if not, it was prepared by some disappointed office-seeker as a means of venting spleen and ill feeling against the President. Democrats will mark Putnam for this conduct, and act accordingly. If he designs to convert his Monthly into a Whig publication, he ought in candor to state the fact.

☞ We have received and shall publish in our next, Mr. Wiley's second letter addressed to His Excellency Gov. Reid, on the subject of Common Schools.

AGRICULTURAL.

We record with pleasure the evidences, which are constantly multiplying, of the increased interest on the part of our citizens in Agricultural affairs. We copy from the last Republican and Patriot the proceedings of the Wayne Agricultural Society, of the 27th ult:

WAYNE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Society convened, on Saturday, 27th ult., in regular session, William Hollowell 1st Vice President, in the chair; about twenty members in attendance.

Roll was called, and the record of last meeting read and approved.

DEBATES.

Under this head the question of Drainage being the subject proposed at the last meeting for discussion, was taken up,

Mr. Elliott made some very appropriate remarks upon this subject, and urged upon the members to participate by arguments incontrovertible. He strenuously contended that men's minds, like their lands, were vastly improved by being drained.

Wm. K. Lane was of opinion that ninety-nine hundreths of our high lands are not sufficiently drained. He stated that his high lands had greatly improved since he had drained his low lands. And demonstrated very clearly the necessity of deep and thorough draining. Mr. Lane was followed by Messrs. Bryan, Carraway, McKinnie, D. B. Everett, all of whom gave useful and practical information upon the subject, gathered from their own exporience and observation.

On motion of W. K. Lane, Mr. Elliott, was excused from delivering his address until the next regular meeting.

W. K. Lane, from the Committee to furnish subject for debate, reported that Manuring will constitute the theme of discussion at our next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, W. K. Lane was chosen to deliver an address at our regular meeting in October next.

The Society then adjourned.

E. A. THOMPSON, Sec'y, *pro. tem.*

The citizens of Caswell have organized an Agricultural and Mechanical Association. We give their proceedings from the last Milton Democrat:

AGRICULTURAL MEETING. On Saturday the 27th of August a large and respectable number of the citizens of Caswell, assembled at the residence of Wm. Long, Esq., near Yanceyville, (who furnished a sumptuous Barbecue for the occasion,) for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural and Mechanical Association, James Mebane, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Kerr, Esq., appointed Secretary.

A constitution for the Association was then adopted, and James Mebane, was elected President, George Williamson, 1st Vice President, Hon. Calvin Graves, 2d Vice President, Wm. Long, Recording Secretary, and Dr. N. M. Roan, Corresponding Secretary, and Thomas D. Johnston, Treasurer and Seed Keeper.

Dr. Spence McClanahan, Assistant State Geologist, being present, was invited and favored the meeting with a deeply interesting subject of Agriculture Industry and Improvement.

On motion of Hon. C. Graves, the thanks of the association, were tendered to Dr. McClanahan, for his address.

Many person became members of the Society, and after agreeing to meet again on Tuesday, of October Court-week, 1853, the meeting then adjourned.

JAS. MEBANE, *Chm'n.*

JOHN KERR, *Sec'y.*

The last Hillsborough Recorder has the following in relation to the approaching State Fair:

"THE STATE FAIR. From the circular of the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and the articles from the Raleigh papers, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the State Fair will take place in Raleigh on the 18th of October next, and the extensive preparations will be made by the citizens of Raleigh and the county of Wake for its accommodation. To ensure success to the enterprise, the friends of the movement throughout the State, must give their hearty co-opertion. We hope the Farmers and Mechanics of Alamance and Orange will be able to present to the Fair some articles of interest. Though they may not be able to bear off the prize, yet we trust they will present such evidences of skill as will show promise of future excellence. The ball must be set in motion; and is there not enough energy and self-reliance in our good citizens of Orange and Alamance to induce them to take proper share in accelerating its onward progress?"

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN CONSTANTINOPLE. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, was in Constantinople about the 1st of August, and was to have had an audience with the Sultan, but was unable to defer his departure for Russia until the day set apart, by the Sultan, to receive him. A letter from Constantinople, in the New York Post, however, says:

"Senator Douglas, during his visit to this place, had an interview with Reschid Pacha, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and late Grand Vizier. Reschid Pacha is now at the head of the Sultan's ministry, and directs the present rather difficult foreign affairs of the empire. The Senator (Young America) expressed himself as much gratified with the interview, and formed a high estimate of the character aud attributes of the Pacha. He assured Reschid Pacha that American sympathies were all warmly in favor of Turkey, in her present differences with Russia, and that the people of his country regarded her cause as a most just one. In reply, the minister expressed his thanks to Senator Douglas. The agent of the Porte, who visited the United States some years ago, said that the Sultan and his government were much gratified by the manner in which he had been received there."

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS. It will be seen by the accounts in another column, that the fever is on the increase in this ill-fated City. The 2d instant was very generally observed as a day of fasting and prayer. The stores were all closed, and business suspended.

The Howard Association, since the fever began, have attended to over 9,000 cases, and the whole number will probably exceed 12,000. They have received money to the amount of $70,000. and have had bills presented for over $90,000, with more to come.

☞ The Wilmington Herald says that the James C. Dobbin, one of the new Revenue Cutters, is to be stationed at that port. The following are her officers: Captain—Thomas Sands; Lieutenants—1st, George Clarke; 2d, G. R. Slicer; 3d, John A. Underwood. The cutter Campbell will be stationed at Norfolk. Captain—John A. Webster; Lieutenants—1st, Robert K. Hudgins; 2d, William J. Rodgers; 3d, John E. Wilson.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE. The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will commence its next session in this City, on Wednesday the 9th November next. Over 100 ministers are expected to attend. Bishop Paine will preside. We understand the Pastor of the Church is making arrangements for their accommodation. As usual, a large number of visitors will be in attendance.

DEATH OF COMMODORE TATTNALL. The Washington Star of Monday says, we regret to have to state that a telegraphic despatch was received at New York on Saturday, from Pensacola, announcing the death of Commodore Tattnall, from the yellow fever.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL COCKBURN. Sir George Cockburn died in England on the 19th of August, in the 82d year of his age. He belonged to the British Navy, and the London Times refers to his hostile operations in the waters of Chesapeake bay, and along the Southern coast, during the war of 1812.

☞ The Washington Star says Col. Benton called at the President's House a few days since, and had a long interview with Gen. Pierce. The subject of conversation is supposed to have been the Pacific road.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR 1852–'53. We have been for some time anxious to obtain a reliable statement of the revenue of the country for the year ending June 30th, 1853, as a guide to the gross imports for the same period. We have now obtained the desired information in full, with the exception of the miscellaneous receipts for the last quarter, which are insignificant in comparison with the whole amount, are estimated in round numbers at $100,000. The grand total, it will be seen, is $61,000,000; a greater amount of revenue proper than was ever before received into the treasury during a single year. The estimate of Secretary Corwin for the year, after the first quarter's statement has been received, was only 51,000,000. So that the actual return have overrun the estimate 10,000,000. The following is the statement, all of it taken from official figures, except the last item under the head of miscellaneous, which is not yet completely made up:

Revenue of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853.

	From Customs.	Public Lands.
1st quarter	$15,723,935 71	$415,945 91
2d "	11,307,465 45	243,587 16
3d "	16,208,498 82	422,030 78
4th "	15,691,965 54	585,521 14
Year	5,931,865 52	1,667,048 99
1852	47,239,326 62	2,043,239 58
1851	49,017,567 92	2,352,305 30
	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1st quarter	$ 201,450 10	$16,341,331 72
2d "	33,818 37	11,584,870 98
3d "	172,555 50	16,803,085 10
4th "	100,000 00	16,377,486 68
Year	507,823 97	61,106,774 48
1852	845,820 69	49,728,386 89
1851	943,106 65	52,312,979 87

The comparison is chiefly valuable as indicating the amount of the dutiable imports during the period named, as the official statement will not be furnished for several months to come. Taking the relative proportion between the revenue and dutiable imports of last year as the basis, we shall have the following result:

Year ending June 3d.	Receipts from customs.	Dutiable imports.
1852	$47,339,326 62	$188,252 508
1853	58,931,865 52	228,127 710

As the imports increase, the quantity of articles of luxury that pay a higher rate of duty increases in a greater comparative ratio; so that it is not probable from the above total of duties that the dutiable imports have amounted for the year ending June 30, 1853, to more than $225,000,000. At any rate, this will be found much nearer to the actual returns than the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury already alluded to. Taking this amount, therefore, as the total of the *dutiable* receipts, we have the following estimates of the total imports for the year, which cannot be far out of the way:

Year ending June 30.	Dutiable imports.	Free goods and specie.	Total imports.
1853	$225,000,000	$30,000,000	$255,000,000
1852	183,252,508	29,692,934	212,945,442
1851	191,118,345	25,106,587	216,224,932

The large total of free goods in the year ending June 30, 1852, was owing to the heavy receipts of tea and coffee, the difference being composed almost wholly of these items, as will be seen by the following comparison:

Year ending June 30th.

	1851.	1852.
Tea	$4,684,657	$ 7,161,058
Coffee	12,845,949	14,458,925
	17,530,606	21,619,983

The imports of these articles for the last fiscal year at this port were very large, particularly in teas, as will be seen from the following comparison:

Imports of New York.

	Coffee.	Teas.
Quarter ending Sept. 30, '52	$1,489,007	$1,376,416
Do. Dec. 31, '52	851,124	918,966
Do. March 31, '53	1,194,126	4,198,830
Do. June 31, '53	1,555,151	1,582,123
For the year	$5,079,408	$8,076,335

This shows that the total imports of free goods throughout the country must be large. There will, however, be a falling off on specie. We have no means for making further estimates of the exports than those already given in our columns. The total at all of the ports, but more especially at the Southern ports, has very largely increased, if not fully as much as the imports; at least sufficient, with the unusul profits on the shipments of produce and the heavy rate of freight, to make up the "balance of trade." *N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR. We learn that a few of our enterprising farmers, Messrs. Bridgers, Dancy, Norfleet, &c., are making arrangements to send to the Crystal Palace in the city of New York, a *Cotton Stalk*, with the cotton bolls fully matured, the product of the farm of John L. Bridgers. It will be enclosed in a neat open case, made gratuitously for the occasion by our ingenious and enterprising townsman, F. L. Bond, and will doubtless attract considerable attention, as perhaps not one in a hundred of the visitors to the Palace ever saw its like. We hope it may meet with a better fate than that of the pine tree shipped from Wilmington.

We learn from the Herald that a mercantile house in Wilmington shipped, a week or two since, for exhibition at the World's Fair in New York, a pine tree, as it was taken from the earth, forty feet long, and with its roots and branches uncut. Accompanying it was a barrel of virgin turpentine, (first fruits,) and the implements used in the manufacture of the article. But it seems the elements were against them; for the vessel which bore it over the waves to a foreign clime was only permitted to reach the desired haven, after having been stricken by lightning at sea, whereby the pine was lost to the Exhibition.

Turborough Southerner.

A FAIR WARNING. The whigs of the South cannot pretend that their copartisans of the North do not give full and timely information of the position of the whig party in regard to the sectional issues. The Albany Evening Journal—the central and dominant Whig organ in New York—has no scruple thus to proclaim beforehand that the whig party is abolitionized:

"That the great mass of whigs are imbued with emancipation sympathies is true beyond denial, and if *that* 'be treason, then make the most of it.' On all legitimate issues between the free and slave States, if properly and seasonably taken by the North, or forced by the South, whigs will be found on this side of freedom. Whigs will again oppose should the question return—the extension of slavery over free territory."

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY. The following appointments in the Navy are officially announced:

Samuel Hartt, of Massachusetts, chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., 1st of July, 1853. George H. Ritchie, of Virginia, a purser in the navy, from the 1st of April, 1853. Wm. G. Marcy, of California, a purser in the navy, from the 1st of April, 1853. Thomas H. Locker, of Ohio, a purser in the navy, from the 31st of August, 1853. Mason Noble, of the District of Columbia, a chaplain in the navy, from the 30th of March, 1853. A. W. Lawrence, of North Carolina, a professor of mathematics in the navy, from the 29th July, 1853.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN. The Pennsylvanian says:

"This distinguished statesman, we are informed by private letter in this city, was on the 17th of August at the Adelphi House, Liverpool. He sailed from New York on the 6th, in the Atlantic, and arrived safely in England—enjoying a delightful trip, and was in fine health and spirits. On the 18th he set out for London, where he will make his quarters at the Clarendon House until arrangements are made for to take possession of his private residence. He enters immediately upon the duties of his important mission, which he will discharge as he does every thing, with ability and promptness, and in a manner becoming the representative of a Rebublican people."

COMMERCE OF BOSTON TO AUSTRALIA. Within the year past, there have been despatched from Boston to Australia, 1 steamer, 23 ships, 22 barks, and 3 brigs, making a total of 49, all of which are first class vessels. At the last dates from Australia, only a small portion of the above fleet had arrived out. There are four lines of packet ships between Boston and Australia, and several vessels are now loading for that country. The rates of freight range from 50 to 60 cents per foot. The shipments have been quite large the past month, and will probably continue so for the present.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8. The steamship Atlantic, arrived to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool, to Aug. 24th. According to her quotations the Liverpool cotton market was dull; the sales since the sailing of the Europa amounted to 15000 bales—Flour had advanced 1s. 6d; wheat also was higher, and corn stiffer. Consols 98¼ a 98⅝.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Atlantic brings 200 passengers. She left Liverpool at 2 o'clock. P. M., and passed the steamer City of Manchester off the Isle of Man at 7 o'clock the same evening.

The Liverpool cotton market is dull and unchanged; prices are favoring buyers. Sales of three days amount to 15,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters 3,000. Prices of ordinary qualities nominal. The breadstuffs market is wildly excited by a speculative feeling. Wheat has advanced 4d; white 7s 10d a 8s 1d; and for parcels, deliverable in November, 8s 6d; red 7s 4d a 8s. Flour has advanced 1s, 1s 3d a 1 6d per bbl. for Baltimore, Ohio and Philadelphia. Sales at 29s a 29s 6d, and for parcels deliverable in November 30s; Western Canal 28s. Corn is firm at 6d advance.

In Glasgow, produce and breadstuffs are largely dealt in. Wheat has improved 1s per bbl; 4,000 bbls. flour for France brought 27s 3d a 28s 6d. All fine quality is now held at 30s.

In Manchester, business is limited—money rather quiet.

In the French markets there is a general rise in corn, throughout France, of two francs higher. A large business is doing in Rice.

The Havre Cotton market on the 22d was quit, with small sales.

Parliament was prorogued 20th August. The Queen's speech is congratulatory. America is not mentioned, The Queen says that she has good reason to hope that an honorable arrangement of the Eastern question will be speedily accomplished.

Palmerston stated in the Commons that he was confident the Czar would evacuate the Principalities without unnecessary delay. The Eastern question otherwise offers nothing, and appears no farther from nor nearer to an adjustment than heretofore.

The London Times mercilessly ridicules the claims of the "Earl of Stirling" to the fisheries.

The Moldavian Divan recommends that the Sultan accept the note of the four Powers.

A slight outbreak is reported in Servia. The rumor that it is the intention of the Austrians to occupy Bosnia has been denied.

The Hospodar of Moldavia has been superseded by the Sultan for Russian leanings; but he refuses to give up—so the English and French consuls have withdrawn.

A decree of Louis Napoleon fixes a uniform rate of import duty on breadstuffs, at 25 centimes, till December 31st; and to the same date no tonnage dues is to be charged on ships importing corn.

Gen. Montholon, died recently at Paris.

The Austrian protest against Capt. Ingraham's course in the Smyrna affair has been published and sent to all the foreign ministers. Austria takes the ground that Capt. Ingraham broke the international law, as explained by Vattel and other jurists.

The Emperor of Austria is affianced to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

The import duty on breadstuffs into the two Sicilies is repealed.

Some popular demonstrations against the authorities have been made at Leghorn.

The export of breadstuffs has been prohibited from Greece.

The Indian mail had been telegraphed at Calcutta 16th with Hong Kong dates to 7th.

The King of Ava had submitted, and peace had been proclaimed in Burmah. Trade in India was dull; the market easy. The Chinese imperialists, though assisted by foreigners, were repulsed in an attempt to retake Chian-Kiang-Foo.

The Chinese markets were dull.

A conspiracy of the Musselmen of Aleppo, to murder the Christians, had been discovered and the ringleaders arrested and sentenced to be transported to Rhodes.

A grand ball was given recently on board the U. S. brig of war Cumberland, at Spezzia, to the Queen of Piedmont. Capt. InGraham of the St. Louis, just arrived, was present.

EAST TENNESSEE COPPER MINES. We have frequently observed (says the Savannah News) during the past four months, large quantities of Copper ore on its way from the Railrord Depot to our wharves for shipment. We learn that this ore is the production of the rich mines now considerably worked by the Tennessee Mining Company, of which Mr. Charles Congdon is President. On enquiry we learn that since the 1st of June last this Company have shipped through this city 919 boxes, containing 479,291 pounds of ore, or say 214 tons, the whole of which has been sold in Baltimore and other northern markets at $150 per ton, yielding the Company a return of $32,100. The Tennessee mines are not only very productive, but the ore obtained from them is of the richest quality, and finds ready sale at the price above stated. The transmission of this ore to the northern markets affords a striking commentary on the agency of railroads in developing the resources of a country. By means of our Georgia railroads the mineral wealth of Tennessee finds quick transit to the seaboard and thence to the northern markets, and as an evidence of the mutual benefit which results from this new field of enterprise, we may state that upon a shipment of 264 boxes just made on the schooner Woodbridge, for Baltimore, the expenses up to shipment here, amounted to $700. A portion of this was for the hauling of the ore from the mines to the State road, at Dalton.

We learn that the production of these mines for the present month will reach 100 tons, or 1,000 boxes, the transmission of which will be no unimportant item on the freight lists of our roads, while the sales at $150 per ton will yield a rich return to the enterprising company.

We may add that all the ore of the Tennessee Mining Company has been forwarded to Savannah, and shipped from this port to the North.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Sept. 3d, 1853.

WHEREAS, in his wise dispensation, an inscrutable God has seen fit to remove, while in the bloom of youth, our beloved fellow-member THOMAS LITTLE COWPER, from earth to sky, from scenes hallowed by the kind indulgence of an hopeful father, and the fond affection of a lovely sister, to those rendered still dearer, if possible, by the presence of a mother, of whom he was early deprived; and whereas, the melancholy duty is ours of signifying the loss we have sustained, and of offering a feeble tribute to his memory; therefore be it unanimously resolved,

That, as members of a Society, to which he evinced the strongest attachment, and as fellow-students, who duly appreciated the graceful features of his character, we do sincerely lament the death of one, who, though exceedingly young, yet gave frequent evidence of uncommon ability, and enkindled in the breasts of all, by his praise-worthy qualities, an ardent affection and generous esteem.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence to the afflicted relatives, for their heart-rending bereavement, and unite with them, around the altar of love, in offering up the grateful incense of a bleeding heart.

Resolved, That, as an expression of our sorrow, and a testimony of the esteem we cherish for his memory, we do wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, to the Raleigh Register, Standard, and University Magazine, and publication be requested.

WM. BADHAM,
J. R. GATLING,
J. W. STEVENSON, } *Com.*

KNOCKED BACK. A pious old negro was set to plowing a very rough piece of new ground. Every few feet the plow would run against a rock or stump. The horse, moreover, was dull, so that when thus stopped it was very hard to start him again; the poor negro of course had a hard time of it, and his piety and patience were severely tested. At last they began to give way. The altercations between him and his horse became more violent at every fresh occasion for getting him in motion again. Finally, in a moment of frenzy, he swore away at the horse in a terrific manner. A moment's reflection, however, filled him with distress, and, addressing his horse, he said in a plaintive tone:

"Dar, now, you miserble brute, see what you've done! You've jes gone and knocked me *right back in the world again!*"

For the Standard.

STATE FAIR.

MR. EDITOR: Having visited the grounds where the State Fair is to be held on the Eighteenth of of October, we must express our gratification at the manner in which things are conducted. We found the Commissioners most industriously engaged in preparing buildings—laying off the grounds, and in fact doing things in a most excellent manner.

One house—the Farmer's and Mechanic's Hall, seventy-five feet by thirty—is up, and other buildings are progressing. The Commissioners have been faithful.

We are informed that the Planters and other citizens throughout the State, are fully aroused to the importance of making this a good and glorious beginning. A large company may be expected here on this interesting occasion. Many persons have already engaged rooms at the Hotels, so we are informed. Push this along, Mr. Editor. Let the friends of the Fair, especially those of the good old North State, know that preparation will be made for all articles that may be sent for exhibition.

The Railroads will bring every thing for the exhibition free.

OLD NORTH STATE.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3. For the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, there were 117 deaths—of which 96 were from yellow fever. The disease, in a very malignant form, is extending along the coast. Several of the telegraphic operators are down with the fever, and at times it was difficult to work the lines on that account. Mr. Groghan, of the Morse office, is among the victims.

Progress of the Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3d. The total interments yesterday were 133, including 110 from the yellow fever. Richard Hogan, a well known citizen, died of the disease on Thursday.

At Mobile yesterday the deaths were 43, including 37 from yellow fever, showing a large increase.

A letter from Nachez says there are not 400 people in that town, and that the deaths from fever average 13 to 15 per day.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3. In the 24 hours ending this morning, there have been 116 deaths, of which 87 were from fever. The total deaths of the week 955, of which 804 were from fever. The whole number of deaths since the 28th of May are 9,544, of which 7,213 were from fever.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5th. The total deaths in the past twenty-four hours have been 133, of which 110 were from fever. The epidemic is increasing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5th. The yellow fever is beginning to attack the better and wealthier portions of the community. Several prominent citizens are lying in a critical state. Thomas S. Titcomb, a native of Massachusetts who has resided for some time in this city, engaged in the construction of the city fire alarm telegraph, died of fever yesterday. J. P. Hendrickson, well known North, died this morning.

Trial of Bishop Doane.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3. The trial of Bishop Doane before the Court of Bishops was resumed at the Odd Fellow's Hall, Camden, at 10 o'clock this morning. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, offered a prayer. After the reading of the journal, Bishop Doane made application to the Court to have the counsel for the prosecution excluded from the ante-room, where they could hear what was going on. As no counsel had yet been admitted on the part of the defence, this was considered an undue advantage given the prosecution,

Bishop Doane protested earnestly against the arrangement, and declared his unwillingness to proceed while the opposing counsel occupied this place. The Bishop wanted to have the public either entirely excluded or the doors opened.

Bishop Meade, of Virginia, was opposed to excluding the counsel from the ante-room. The presenting Bishops had secured the room for their accommodation, and he wished them to remain there.

The motion of Bishop Doane to have the room cleared prevailed after some disussion, and the occupants of the room were invited to leave their quarters. The stairs and entry were also cleared, and the front door was closed on the anxious and curious.

After all who were not members of the Court had been completely excluded from the building, the motion of Bishop Whittingham to receive the committee of the diocese of New Jersey was taken up, and led to a warm discussion.

Bishop Doane made an earnest speech in defence of the rights of the diocese. He viewed the ecclesiastical law upon the subject, and applied it in an able manner to the present case. The Bishop cautioned the Court against invading the rights of the diocese, and said that Rome had failed to accomplish what members of the Court were now desirous of performing.

The question of admitting the diocese of New Jersey was still under discussion at one o'clock. This motion involves the important question of a trial. The diocese has already acted in the matter of the charges against the Bishop, and the admission of its committee will be equivalent to quashing the present proceedings. The result is looked for with much anxiety.

All the Bishops were present in Court this morning, with the exception of Bishops Whitehouse, of Illinois; Hawks, of Missouri; Cobb, of Alabama; Hopkins, of Vermont, and Wainwright, of New York.

Trial of Bishop Doane.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5. The House of Bishops met at Camden this morning, and was fully attended. Bishop Doane addressed the Court in reply to the legal document submitted on Saturday by the presenting Bishops, being the opinion of the Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York, that the report of the committee of the diocese of New Jersey could not be legally recognized by the court.

After Bishop Doane had concluded his argument, the presenting Bishops replied, and then, according to an order of the court, both the respondent and presentors were excluded whilst the court made its decision. The court continued three hours in secret conclave, and great anxiety was manifested to know the result by those outside. It was finally announced upon the adjournment of the Court, that the motion to hear the committee of the diocese had been rejected. The vote was not known. This result is considered unfavorable to Doane, as the motion was strongly urged by his friends.

Temperance Convention at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 3d. The Temperance Convention yesterday afternoon nominated J. H. Mifflin, Cornelius Collins, S. S. Patterson, David Cockley and John Miller, for the Legislature. They are all whigs and the ticket is considered a strong one. The issue is prohibition and anti-prohibition.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—p. m. The stock market closed steady to-day. Sales of United States 6's, 1867, at 122; Canton, 27½; Erie, 77; Long Island, 31½; Reading, 84½; Parker Vein, 19⅝; Cumberland Coal, 41½; Phœnix, 16; New Creek, no sales; Morris canal, 17; Nicaragua, 27¼; McCullock gold, 11—sales. Money easier—exchange on London, 9¼ a 9⅝.

The advices by the steamer America have had a decidedly favorable effect on breadstuffs. Flour has materially advanced—sales of 7,000 bbls. at $6 50 a $6 56½ for State to $6 75 for Southern. These quotations show 50 to 56 cents per bbl. advance. Rye flour and corn meal also advanced 12½ to 18 cents per bbl.

Wheat is active, and has advanced 8 to 10 cents per bushel—sales of 80,000 bushels Ohio and Michigan white at 145 a 147 cents. Corn active and upward—sales of 70,000 bushels at 77 cents for yellow. Oats and rye firmer and upward. Provisions firm—sales 2,000 bbls mess pork at $15 50. Cotton quiet sales small—prices unchanged. Whiskey, 26 cents.

MARRIED,

In Nash county, on the 2d ult., by Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, John H. Williams, Esq. of Warren, to Mrs. C. L. Irwin, daughter of Arthur Arrington, Esq. of Nash.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY,
Attorney at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Will practice in the Superior and County Courts of Orange and Alamance Counties.

☞ Office on King Street.

September 9th, 1853. 84—

HEMSWORTH EAKINS & CO.,
MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS AND ENGINEERS,
People's Works,
KENSINGTON, PHILADELPHIA.

WOULD call the attention of the citizens of North Carolina to the Steam Circular Saw Mills recently erected by Messrs. Hogg & Haywood in Wake County, ten miles from Raleigh. These Mills are acknowledged to be superior in every respect, to any Mills in the United States. The Engine is of the most modern style, and fitted with all the improvements for safety and economy; among which are McClintic's "Patent" Safety Valve; and an improved Water Gauge to prevent explosion. The Mills have many improvements on the ordinary Circular Saw Mills, which recommend them to the public. The advantages being strength, simplicity, and durability, and a rapid feed motion, which enables them to cut from 30 to 60 feet per minute, running measure, and of any width within the capacity of the same.

We refer to DR. THOS. D. HOGG, } Raleigh.
GEN. R. W. HAYWOOD, }
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Agent for the Southern States.

Philadelphia, September 7th, 1853. 84—3t.

McCLINTIC' PATENT SAFETY VALVE, for the prevention of Steam Boiler explosions, having been fully and fairly tested by the undersigned, is recommended to all persons using "Steam Boilers" of whatever kind, and to the public generally, as the most prompt and accurate Steam pressure indicator and alarm, now in use. State, county, or individual "rights" to manufacture or use the Valve, for sale on reasonable terms. A working "Model" will be exhibited and explained, on application to

HENRY G. BRUCE, Agent.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1853. 84—3t.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, NORFOLK, VA., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va.

September 9th, 1853. 84—

NORFOLK MILITARY ACADEMY.—THE next session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th of September.

TERMS—Senior Department, $10 and $12 50 per quarter.
Junior and Preparatory Department, 7 50 " "
Modern Languages, 4 50 " "

Payments to be made quarterly in advance.

The building is constructed to accommodate from 250 to 300 pupils. It has a large Lecture Room, with the necessary Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, which has been recently increased by the latest improvement in Pneumatics, Electricity and Galvanism. The situation is highly eligible, being in a quiet part of the city, and having an enclosed area of about an acre, affording ample space for all needful exercises, military parades, &c.

Catalogues containing full particulars will be mailed on addressing "Norfolk Military Academy."

FACULTY.—John B. Strange, Principal and Prof. of Mathematics and Military Science, (Virginia Military Institute.)
Wm. N. Brooke, A. B., Prof. of Ancient Language, (Brown University.)
Geo. W. Sheffield, A. M., Prof. of English Language and Literature, (Yale College.)
Jean Odend'hal, Prof. of Modern Languages.

September 9th, 1853. 84—2t.

MAHAN'S REPORT OF FASHIONS, WILL be ready to mail on or before the 1st of September. It contains Sixty new drafts, among which are all of the new styles of Garments—Piquillo, Pardessus, Talma, &c., &c. Their drafts are guaranteed to produce perfect fits. The plate contains twenty-three figures, among which is a Lady's Pardessus and Waltzing costume; a perfect and unsurpassable life-like portrait of the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, of Mo.; it also contains all the new and singular styles of goods recently introduced, particularly for Pantaloons. This work is confidently recommended to the trade throughout the

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 8½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach,)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .. at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

For Gentlemen,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

For the Ladies,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Sui,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853. P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

For the Handkerchief:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Heliotrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Ocrinda, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchouey.

For Flavoring Pies, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Palettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE!—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises.

A. J. FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Bruselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has locat ed permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.

Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, Va.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. Stainback. W. H. Hardee.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 19—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina P. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	Salisbury.
	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	Fayetteville.
	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Raleigh.
	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Lumberton.
	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	Lenox Castle.
W. H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	Peter Adams, *Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh.
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company,
July 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.

July 29th, 1853. 983—w6w.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.

August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 18th, 1853. 77—

FLESH GLOVES AND BRUSHES, FOR PRODucing a healthy action of the system. For sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Perrin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall Stock, August, 1853.

KERR & MARBURY, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.—Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen-Ware, Lamps and Looking-Glasses, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Waiters, &c.

Have just received by the Ship "Lord Stanley," from Liverpool, their Fall supply of China and Crockery; and have also to hand a large and beautiful assortment of Glass-Ware selected from the best Factories in the country, which, together with a full supply of every other article in their line, renders their stock unusually attractive, all of which having been obtained on the most favorable terms, they are enabled and will offer as great inducements as any similar establishment either North or South. A call and examination from Merchants is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Aug. 18th, 1853. 78—w3t.

Hardware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLE*sale Dealers in Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.*, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.—Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country; a large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this City are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock before purchasing.

MUIR & BRYAN.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—2m.

LOST OR MISPLACED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance county, N. C., the following bills of money to A. W. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it, and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No. 1509 payable at Danville—one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 293 payable at Tarborough, one $20 bill on the Bank of Hamburg, South Carolina, No. 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R. & D. C. HARDEN.

Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker *vs.* Henry J. Cannon.

It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said County, for a specific performance of a contract for sale of land, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:

According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and provided, I do hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand, this 17th day of August, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity.

August 18th, 1853. 78—6w.

NOTICE.—WASTAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, andcommitted to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*

Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Head-stones*, and *Hearth, Paint-Stones, Slabs* for *Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *Grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber having qualified at August Term, 1853, of Wake County Court, as administrator of the estate of Thomas Ormond, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Ormond are requested to make payment at once to the subscriber.

JAMES CONNER, *Adm'r.*

August 24th, 1853. 987—3tw.

GAZE, WONDER AND ADMIRE!—And with lakerish eyes and "itching palms" acknowledge a f